IT Unit 3

Topic 2

# Ch 2, Data Analytics: Drawing Conclusions, Part 1

**Solution specifications** (Informatics, p 78)

The SAT comprises 2 solutions:

The solution for Unit 3, Outcome 2 is the information you create from the data you collect and analyse. This information is used to support or refute your hypothesis.

The solution for Unit 4, Outcome 1, is the multimodal online solution, (MMOS) that communicates your findings about the hypothesis.

In creating the solutions for the SAT you will be using the PSM to guide the development.

**Analysis Stage:**

**Solution Requirements:**

**Functional requirements**

1. What do you understand by “functional requirements” of the solution?

* The functional requirements of a solution describe the tasks that the solution should be able to perform once developed.

1. What will the main functional requirement be of your Outcome’s information?

* That it displays information showing what nutritional food has on an athlete’s body and how it improves how they function.

**Non-Functional requirements**

1. Explain what is meant by non-functional requirements of the solution.

* Non-functional requirements are the attributes or quantities that the solution should have, such as ease of use, attractiveness, efficiency and secure.

**Data requirements**

1. What steps need to be performed on data to help support your hypothesis?

* Find, select, reference, organise, process and interpret to produce information that enables us to reach a conclusion based on statistics and facts.

**Constraints, p 80**

1. What are constraints on a solution? Give an example of each of the following five categories of constraints:
   1. Economic

* Cost and time
  1. Technical
* Availability of equipment
  1. Social
* Level of expertise of users
  1. Legal
* Privacy of data requirements
  1. Useability
* Ease of use of solution

**Scope, p 81**

1. What does the scope of a solution refer to?

* The scope of a solution refers to what it can and can’t do.

1. Why is it important to define the scope?

* So developers can allocate time and resources accurately and know when contractual obligations have been met.

1. What is the scope of a solution largely defined by?

* The functional and non-functional requirements.